GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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DEFENCE EFFORTS

IN

MADRAS STATE

INCLUDING CONCESSIONS TO MILITARY PERSONNEL

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1966

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Defence Efforts in Madras State including Concessions to Military Personnel

STATE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE AID

A State Committee for National Defence Aid was constituted by Government in November 1962 after the Chinese aggression on our borders. After the Pakistani aggression, this Committee was re-constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Government also ordered the constitution of five sub-committees, viz., (1) Executive Committee (2) Propaganda and Publicity Committee; (3) Kashmir Relief Committee; (4) Committee for Troops, Amenities and Welfare of Jawans' Families; and (5) Committee for Civil Defence. A students' Committee has also been formed. The District Collectors have also constituted Committees at District level.

These Committees meet as often as is necessary. The minutes of the meetings of the Committees are exchanged between the State Committee and the Sub-Committees for purpose of co-ordination. The Convenors of the Sub-Committees meet frequently to exchange views.

With a view to giving immediate relief to the families/ dependents of jawans killed/wounded/missing on account of enemy action, the Government have set up a fund under the title " The Madras State Jawans' Relief Fund " with an initial grant of Rupees one lakh from the State Funds which has been distributed among the District Collectors and credited to the Personal Deposit Accounts of the Collectors. The District Collectors and the Director of Women's Welfare, Madras, in respect of Madras City, have been asked to credit to their Personal Deposit Accounts, Voluntary subscribtions and donations given by the public for the purpose of giving relief to the jawans' families and dependents, and to sanction from the amount available in their Personal Deposit Accounts, cash relief up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case to the families of Jawans killed/wounded/ missing in action, depending on the merits of each case.

CHAPTER I

APPOINTMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES

Concession to Ex-Servicemen.—The Madras Public Service Commission and other appointing authorities invite applications to the several posts also from persons who have been demobilised from the Army, Navy and Air Force and have not completed 40 years of age on the 1st July of the year in which the selection is made even if they do not satisfy all the prescribed qualifications including age limit. The case of each such applicant will be considered on its merit and if he is found otherwise suitable for the job and selected for appointment, technical restrictions, if any, including the age-limit prescribed in the service rules will be relaxed.

An Ex-Serviceman who has not completed 40 years of age on the first day of July of the year in which the selection for appointment (otherwise than through the agency of the Madras Public Service Commission) is made, but is otherwise qualified and whose name is suggested by a local Employment Exchange for appointment to a vacancy under the State Government notified to it, is eligible for such appointment.

Preference is given to the wives of serving Military personnel in the matter of recruitment to the categories of posts in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service including those falling under the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission provided the candidates are otherwise qualified and satisfy the prescribed qualifications. The same preference is shown in the case of appointments to some of the posts in the said service for which direct recruitment through the Madras Public Service Commission is resorted to occasionally for want of suitable candidates for appointment by promotion or transfer.

Ten per cent of the vacancies that may arise in the posts of Nursing Orderlies, Grade II in category 13 of Class XIX—Medical Department of the Madras General Subordinate Service, are reserved for the Widows, Wives and Children of the Defence Service personnel or Ex-Defence Service Personnel possessing the qualifications prescribed for the post, and that the vacancies are to be filled up by others only if such candidates are not available.

With effect from 1966–67, candidates applying for admission to the Bachelor Degree Courses in the Engineering Colleges coming under the Scheme of common selection and in each Government

or private polytechnic including specialised Diploma institutions like the Regional School of Printing, etc., may be admitted, other things being equal, on a preferencial basis if they are children of Defence personnel provided that they satisfy the qualifications prescribed for admission to the respective courses.

Giving preference to children of Defence personnel in the matter of admission has been commended to all Engineering Colleges not coming under the common selection scheme and to the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, etc.

Concessions to Government Servants joining the Armed Forces during the National Emergency.—(1) Government Servants called for interview by the Services Selection Board, for medical test by the Medical Borad and Training at Officers' Training School are entitled to travelling allowance and daily allowance according to State Government Rules. These allowances are also granted to them for journeys undertaken for preliminary interviews at any Military Station.

(2) The absence of the State Government Servants from duty when called for interview or for attending medical examination at the time of recruitment or commissioning, which will be of short duration, is treated as special casual leave.

(3) The service rendered by the State Government Employees under the Emergency Commissions including the period of six months' training is treated as Military Service for the purpose of regulating their service conditions in their parent departments.

(4) Protection in respect of promotions, seniority, confirmation and drawal of salary under the " Next Below " rule is available for Government Servants taking up Military Service. Service in the Armed Forces counts for promotion. Temporary Government servants are allowed to deduct their Military Service from their age for the purpose of appearing for any competitive examination or selection held by the Madras Public Service Commission or any other authority for recruitment to the State and Subordinate Services. The Military Service counts for Civil leave, increment and pension. During the period of their Military Service, the Government servants will not suffer any loss in emoluments even where the Civil pay is higher than the Military pay.

(5) The families of Government servants who take up Military duty will continue to enjoy educational concessions and medical facilities to which they will be eligible but for the Military Service.

(6) The family of a Government servant who has been selected for training prior to the grant of emergency commission is allowed travelling allowance for the journey from the headquarters of the Government servant to the normal place of residence or to any other place where he proposes to leave his family during the period of his training, subject to the conditions specified in the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

Concessions to Soldiers.—The following cash rewards have been sanctioned by the Government of Madras :—

Decoration	*Amount of grant.*
1. Param Vir Chakra	Rs. 10,000 (plus Rs. 500 annuity for 30 years).
2. Maha Vir Chakra	Rs. 7,500.
3. Vir Chakra	Rs. 3,000.

The Government award from 1960 six prizes every year in the shape of wrist watches (the cost of each not exceeding Rs. 125) to the best trainees in the Territorial Army as an incentive to the trainees. Four wrist watches are also presented to the best soldiers of the Territorial Army now serving in the NEFA area.

EDUCATION

Fee Concessions.—Education is free in this State to all students up to XI Standard. The children, brothers and sisters and adopted children of Serving Personnel of the Defence Services belonging to the category of Junior Commissioned Officers and below including similar ranks in the Navy and the Air Force are exempted from paying special fees also in all High School Classes. They are also given the book allowance. Irrespective of domicile or nativity, the children of the serving personnel of the above categories who are killed or incapacitated in action will be exempted from payment of all fees in all grades of educational institutions including professional institutions until they complete the particular course of education taken up at the time of grant of the concession. The Children of Defence personnel of and below the rank of Junior Commissioned Officers who obtain a second class or 50 per cent of marks in the annual or public examination are granted scholarships to cover the purchase of books and maintenance allowance in the case of residential scholars. The members of the Armed Forces of all ranks whose studies are interrupted by reason of their enrolment will be given educational concessions after release from the Army. The children of Civilian staff working in the Army with military ranks and the children of Territorial Army personnel are also awarded educational concession admissible to the children of Defence Service Personnel. The Educational Concessions have been extended to Territorial Army Personnel and Armed Police Forces assigned duty in the Indo-Tibetan border. The Educational Concessions and Scholarships are tenable in Matriculation and Anglo-Indian Schools.

Concessions in respect of admissions to educational institutions.—In residential schools and Sainik School, Amaravathinagar, preference will be given to the children of the Defence Personnel in the matter of admission. With effect from the academic year 1964–65, candidates who have rendered military service are, other things being equal, given preference in the matter of admission to post-graduate courses in Engineering in the College of Engineering, Guindy. During 1965–66, 10 seats for the 3 year B.E. Degree Course (for Bachelor of Science) at the said College have been reserved for Commissioned Officers nominated by the Defence Ministry.

National Cadet Corps.—In Colleges, members of the teaching staff and all students except the Final-Year Degree students and Post-Graduate Students should undergo National Cadet Corps Training compulsorily. An attendance of 75 per cent at National Cadet Corps parades has been made a condition precedent for appearance at the final/annual Examinations. National Cadet Corps Training is not compulsory for college girls. No compulsion is made in schools.

Short Term accelerated training programme for the training of craftsmen.—The Government sanctioned the conduct at the College of Engineering, Guindy with effect from 1st February 1963 of a Short Term Accelerated Training Programme for the Training of 773 Craftsmen under various trades by the Technical Education Department. The duration of the course is 6 months (2 months in the case of welders and drivers).

Publicity for defence efforts.—The Government have decided to produce short films at the Institute of Film Technology emphasising the role of National Cadet Corps, avoidance of wastage, need for Savings, etc., for exhibition through Commercial circuit and also in educational institutions.

CHAPTER III

CONCESSIONS TO ENGINEERING PERSONNEL OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT DEPUTED FOR MILITARY DUTY

The Engineering personnel of the various Departments of the Government who are deputed for military duty are given the following concessions :—

(1) to count one year of satisfactory field service rendered by such personnel as two years' civil service for purposes of probation and increment; and

(2) to keep unfilled 50 per cent of the substantive vacancies which have arisen or may arise in the categories of Junior Engineers (including Supervisors) and Assistant Engineers in the Public Works, Highways and Rural Works Departments and equivalent posts in the Technical Education Department during the National Emergency, for being filled up by those who render satisfactory military service in preference to those, who have not rendered such military service.

The Govertnent have imposed compulsory liability to serve in the armed forces for a minimum period of four years within the first ten years of service on all graduate engineers, under 40 years of age, recruited on or after 1st January 1965 to engineering services posts in the Public Works Department, Highways and Rural Works Departments and the Electrical Inspectorate.

Persons already employed in Government service under emergency provisions of the rules and also those, who are not now under Government service but who apply for recruitment to posts direct after their return from military service, shall also be eligible for appointment against the reserved substantive vacancies, provided that the priority to appointment in reserved vacancies shall be in the order as indicated below :—

(1) Persons already in regular service of Government but holding temporary appointments;

(2) Persons employed under emergency provisions of the rules; and

3) Persons, who are not now in Government service.

A Junior Engineer shall be entitled to apply for the post of Assistant Engineer by direct recruitment against a reserved vacancy on his return from military duty. Other things being equal, preference will be shown to candidates, who have rendered military service in the matter of appointment to the posts of Junior Engineers and Supervisors in the Public Works, Highways and Rural Works Departments and equivalent posts in Technical Education Department.

CHAPTER IV

CONCESSIONS TO DOCTORS AND THE PARA-MEDICAL PERSONNEL WHO JOIN THE DEFENCE FORCES

Recruitment of Doctors and Nurses for the Defence Services.— The Government have offered the following concessions to the Medical Officers, who join the Defence Forces in the present Emergency :—

(i) Their lien in the Madras Medical Service will be retained and their seniority and promotion will be protected;

(ii) Their military service will count towards probation and pay and also for civil pension; and

(iii) The periods spent on 'field service' would count double for probation, increment of pay and leave.

These concessions will apply to nurses and other para-medical personnel, who volunteer for military duty.

The Government have reserved 50 per cent of the substantive vacancies for Medical Officers who rendered military duty.

In view of the urgent need to get more doctors to meet the needs of the Defence Services, certain changes have been made in the curricula for the M.B.B.S. Course. The internship of one year has been replaced by one year compulsory House Surgeoncy. Medical students, who pass final M.B.B.S. examination and who join Defence Forces immediately on graduation are granted provisional registration and their military service is counted towards the one year House Sergeoncy.

The number of admissions in the Government Medical Colleges in this State has been increased from 600 to 700 from the academic year 1963–64. Final M.B.B.S. examinations are held three times in a year.

With a view to induce the doctors to join the Defence Forces, the following further concessions have been granted to the doctors who join the Defence Forces in the present Emergency :—

(i) All future vacancies in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons have been reserved for candidates who render military service in the present Emergency.

(ii) A family allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem has been granted to be paid from the State Funds to the doctors of the Madras Medical Service both temporary and permanent, who second themselves to the Armed forces pending concurrence of the Government of India to meet the expenditure. Medical Officers of the Madras Medical Service who joined the Defence Forces in 1962 and who are now in service are also eligible to the Family Allowance.

(iii) The period of temporary service of Medical Officers of the Madras Medical Service who are deputed to the Defence Forces will count for regular service, seniority, pay and pension when they are regularly selected for appointment in the Madras Medical Service.

Madras Medical Service Rules have been amended making it compulsory for medical graduates appointed in the Madras Medical Service to serve in the Army for a period of four years during the first 10 years of service subject to the age-limit of 45 years. Army service has however been made optional in case of women candidates.

With a view to giving protection in respect of seniority, pay, etc., to the doctors who join the Defence Forces and who are recruited against the reserved vacancies in the Madras Medical Service on demobilisation, the Government have allowed due weightage to the military service rendered by them for the purpose of their seniority and pay in the Madras Medical Service.

Medical concessions.—The Government have ordered that the medical concessions, which were admissible to the families of State Government servants and servants of Local Bodies just prior to their taking up military duty be continued to them irrespective of their income in military service. The Government have also ordered that the families of Jawans in the three branches of the Defence Services who do not belong to the State Government Service and the Secretariat Staff of the Defence Department be granted the same medical concessions which they would have been eligible had they held civil posts under this Government on the same income, which they get under the Defence Department.

CHAPTER V

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE

In order to mobilise men and material in villages in this State to increase agricultural production, undertake mass education and function as a corps for village defence, Village Volunteer Forces were formed in 12,500 villages. The Village Volunteer Force was formally inaugurated in all villages on 26th January 1963 (Republic Day) when the Prime Minister of India launched the Village Volunteer Force Scheme. The Village Volunteer Force consists of all able-bodied adults in the village who volunteer to join. It has three units to carry out the three-fold programme, viz., production, Mass Education and Village Defence. All volunteers who have experience of agriculture are grouped together in the unit for production, all the volunteers who are educated and informed about current events, in the unit for Mass Education and all the volunteers who are young and healthy preferably of the age group of 21 to 40 in the unit for Village Defence. There is no compulsion in placing the volunteers in particular units and if necessary a volunteer will be permitted to be a member of more than one unit.

A strong agricultural base is the first requisite of National Defence. The Unit for Production concentrates on production and building up of local community assets like development of lands vested in and entrusted to the Panchayats, compost and local manurial resources, vegetable and fruit cultivation, village plantations, pisci-culture, poultry, village tanks and other rural works. This unit is specially responsible for the realisation of the increased targets in regard to intensive and extensive cultivation, maintenance of irrigation sources; execution of Kudimaramathu Programmes, Panchayat Soil Conservation Scheme and other Special programmes for increasing agricultural production.

It is the responsibility of the unit for Mass Education to make all necessary arrangements for dissemination of correct information about the war and the defence efforts through various media, for the effective use of publicity material and other literature, for the prevention of the spread of rumours and in general for the maintenance of the morale.

The unit for Village Defence attends to the Watch and Ward duties, fire prevention, first aid, safeguarding of lines of communication, etc. To maintain top physical condition and be of service

to the country and to maintain a sense of discipline and of participation in the defence effort, a simple programme of physical training and drill is adopted.

In the context of the National Emergency and the pressing need to increase agricultural production and to spread Mass Education among villagers, this Government conducted training for all members of the Village Volunteer Force at the Panchayat level. In the training, emphasis has been laid primarily on the production and education aspects of the programmes which the Panchayats may seek to put through. The training at the Panchayat level has been completed in all the Panchayats throughout the State.

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In a large number of villages, the members of the Village Volunteer Force have voluntarily contributed labour and cash and utilised the contribution for the purpose of laying roads, deepening irrigation wells, improving irrigation channels, putting up buildings, etc. The Government considered the question whether it was necessary to formulate a minimum programme of action for the members of the Village Volunteer Force. As a preliminary step, the Government felt that the members of the Village Volunteer Force should themselves be enabled to formulate programmes for the respective villages and to take steps to implement the programmes. Accordingly the Government advised the members of the Village Volunteer Force to meet one day every week at a common place and consider the local problems relating to village life. In particular, stress is to be laid on matters relating to Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Fisheries, Health and Sanitation, Social Education, Adult Literacy and Village Industries. The members of the Village Volunteer Force have been advised to convene informally once a month a meeting of the public. It is seen that the members of the Village Volunteer Force are meeting regularly and taking steps to improve the conditions of life in their areas. So far, the total number of volunteers enrolled in this State exceeds 1·4 millions. The members have donated as many as 14 lakhs man days of labour. Cash contributions to the tune of about Rs. 1·45 lakhs have been received. These activities are sure indications of the enthusiasm of the members and there is no doubt that on the basis of well-defined objectives and systematic plans, a significant result can be achieved in attending to the common needs of the rural life.

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CHAPTER VI

Orientation Training Course

With a view to enable young men of the age group 20-30, who are eligible to apply for the grant of Emergency Commissions, to be better equipped for the interview and selection conducted by the Services Selection Board, a scheme for giving an orientation training for a period of two months was sanctioned. The first training camp was inaugurated on 15th May 1963 in the premises of the Government College of Engineering, Guindy. Forty-three persons underwent the training.

CHAPTER VII

Defence personnel involved in litigation.—Based on the instructions from the Government of India, instructions have been issued to the Revenue Authorities to the effect that if any soldier who is serving under war conditions is involved in any case of litigation, the case will be suspended till he is free to attend the Court.

Defence personnel who are landowners getting rent regularly.—Instructions have been issued to the Collectors to see that tenants of landowners who have joined Defence Forces, pay rent regularly. If any failure on the part of the tenant is reported, the local Revenue authorities should try to secure the payment of rent by the cultivating tenant, so that the landowner who is in the Defence Forces is not drawn to the necessity of litigation for the recovery of rent.

"The Madras Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Madras Act 9 of 1965) has amended the Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIV of 1952), the Madras Culitvating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955), the Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1958), the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 57 of 1961), and the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961), so as to grant certain concessions to members of the Armed Forces, to the widows and other dependents of such members who have sacrificed their lives for the defence of the country and also to the Merchant Navy personnel. The amendments are explained below :—

(1) The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952, has been amended to enable a pannaiyal who is enrolled as a member of the Armed Forces, to be reinstated as a Pannaiyal on his return from service, unless the Conciliation Officer decides not to order such reinstatement, having regard to the subsequent reduction in the extent of the farm and other such relevant matters.

(2) The Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955 has been amended—

(i) to enable a cultivating tenant who is enrolled as a member of the Armed Forces, to sub-let the land held by him, and on his return from service, to resume the land from the sub-tenant;

(ii) to provide that a member of the Armed Forces in service will be deemed to carry on personal cultivation on a land, if

such land is cultivated by the members of his family or by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock; and

(iii) to enable a landlord who is enrolled as a member of the Armed Forces, on his return from service, to resume, upto the ceiling limit, for personal cultivation, the land which he had leased to a cultivating tenant.

(3) The Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958, has been amended—

(i) to enable a Kaieruvaramdar who is enrolled as a member of the Armed Forces, on his return from service, to be re-engaged as a Kaieruvaramdar by the landowner concerned unless the Tahsildar decides not to order such re-engagement, having regard to the subsequent reduction in the extent of the land concerned and other such relevant matters, and

(ii) to enable a member of the Armed Forces, who was a mattuvaramdar, under a landowner owning more than three acres of wet land or its equivalent, on return from service, to be re-engaged as a mattuvaramdar in respect of that land, with all the rights enjoyed by him before his enrolment as a member of the Armed Forces.

(4) The Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961, has been amended—

(i) to provide that a member of the Armed Forces in service will be deemed to be a cultivating tenant in respect of a land, if such land is cultivated by the members of his family or by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock;

(ii) to provide that, in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, the return under section 10 (1) shall be submitted within six months after the Emergency is over, and the return under section 10 (2) shall be submitted within six months after the Emergency is over or within ninety days from the date of acquisition of the land, whichever is later; and

(iii) to enable a cultivating tenant who is enrolled as a member of the Armed Forces, on his return from service to resume possession from his sub-tenant of the land sub-let by him.

(5) The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, has been amended—

(i) to provide that in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, the returns under sections 8 (1) and 61 (1) shall be furnished within six months after the Emergency is over;

(ii) to provide that, in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, the return under section 21 (1) shall be furnished within six months after the Emergency is over or within ninety days from the date of acquisition of the land whichever is later; and

(iii) to provide that, in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, the return under section 21 (2) shall be furnished within six months after the Emergency is over or within ninety days from the date of marriage or adoption, whichever is later;

(6) A provision has also been made in each of the first four Acts referred to above that the special privileges conferred on a member of the Armed Forces by the amending Act will, after his death, while in service, be available to his widow or any person dependent on him immediately before his death.

Grant of land to landless servicemen and ex-servicemen.— Agricultural lands are assigned to landless poor persons who are likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation. This Government have allowed the following concessions :—

(1) In regard to assignment of lands to servicemen, direct cultivation is not insisted upon. Cultivation by lease of lands assigned to them is permitted and they are allowed to resume the lands from the lessees after their discharge from service. In the case of ex-servicemen, however, direct cultivation is insisted upon.

(2) The requisite condition that one should be poor in order to get assignment of lands is not insisted on in the case of servicemen and ex-servicemen.

(3) The servicemen and ex-servicemen who do not possess any lands are assigned the maximum extent of 5 acres of dry or 2½ acres of wet land but those who are already in possession of land below 5 acres of dry or 2½ acres of wet land are assigned that much of land necessary to make the total of 5 acres of dry and 2½ acres of wet.

(4) In the matter of assignment of land, servicemen and ex-servicemen are given preference over all others.

CHAPTER VIII

HOME GUARDS

The Home Guard Organisation of this State is intended to be a powerful instrument for strengthening the will of our people in standing up to hardship and danger in the country's hour of need. It serves as an auxillary to the Police in maintaining public order and protecting life and property and also functions as an organisation to help the community in emergencies and in special tasks connected with the defence of the country.

The members of the Home Guard Organisation are eligible for the payment of allowance at the rate of Rs. 3 each per day whenever they are called out either for training or for duty. They have been supplied with two sets of uniform at Government cost.

Preventive measures against harassment of servicemen and their families by anti-social elements.—Instructions have been given to the Police to see that the families/dependents of the servicemen are given adequate protection against harassment by anti-social elements.

Previous experience in driving motor vehicles for grant of authorisation to drive medium or heavy motor vehicles.—To obtain an authorisation to drive a medium or heavy motor vehicles, an experience of one year in driving a light motor vehicle is necessary In view of the acute shortage of drivers with heavy vehicles endorsement both in the public and private sector and with a view to meet the shortage of drivers during the National Emergency, the previous experience for obtaining an authorisation has been reduced as shown below :—

(1) *To drive medium motor vehicles.*—Reduction from one year to three months of experience on light motor vehicles.

(2) *To drive heavy motor vehicles.*—Reduction from one year to six months of experience on light motor vehicles or three months of experience on medium motor vehicles.

Concessions granted to Defence personnel in Accommodation Controller's department.—Exemption from acquisition of properties of Defence personnel.—Members of the Armed Forces generally require their houses for their own use even in peace time to store surplus baggage and house-hold effects which they cannot

carry from station to station on transfers which are quite frequent. They require them while on leave and for their families when serving in field/operational areas or in non-family stations. Their problems would be more acute during the present emergency. Therefore houses required for their own use will not be generally requisitioned. Where, however, this has been done and the individual requires his house for his own use, it will be derequisitioned and returned to the owner.

Residential accommodation for families of civil Government servants who take up Military service during emergency.—The families of civil Government servants who have been allotted houses and are required to leave their stations consequent on their joining the Army, Navy or the Air Force during the present emergency are permitted to continue in the allotted houses during the absence of the allottees on military duty if their families want to continue in the allotted houses; that in cases where the landlords agree to take these families as their direct tenants, the Government tenancy of the houses is terminated and houses released to the landlords for private lease in favour of the wife of the Government servant concerned or any other member of his family. If the family of such a Government servant wants to shift to some other house in the same town or elsewhere, the application for allotment of house is considered in the usual course after registration and allotment made in the name of the Government servant notwithstanding the fact that he will be away on military duty. Ordinarily a request from a Government servant who takes up military duty or a member of his family for the above concessions is acted upon only if endorsed by the head of the office where he is/was employed as a civil Government servant or the Commanding Officer of the Military Unit he joined, unless he himself is a gazetted or a commissioned officer.

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Deputation of Armed Police to Nagaland.—On the declaration of 'National Emergency' twelve companies or two battalions of Armed Police were deputed to the Government of India for duty in West Bengal and Nagaland at the request of the Government of India and two battalions or twelve companies of Armed Police have been raised in this State in replacement of those deputed to the Government of India. In addition to this another battalion of Armed Police is being raised in this State entirely for the use of the Government of India at their cost.